



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

April 30th.

DR. MORTON, President, in the Chair.

The committee to which was referred Dr. Leidy's paper on some new Entophyta, reported in favor of publication in the Proceedings.

Descriptions of new Entophyta growing within animals.

By JOSEPH LEIDY, M. D.

ECCRINA.* (Gen. Nov.) Characters same as *Enterobryus*,† except that it divides into numerous cells at the free extremity.

Eccrina longa. Filaments long and delicate, hyaline or fairly brownish, at first forming a simple curve, or a single spiral turn, and then passing in a straight line to the free extremity. Peduncle very short. Frond cell usually filled with globules and a few granules, except at free end, where it is usually filled with granules, to the exclusion of the globules. End cells as high as thirty in number, at first consisting of elongated divisions of the frond cell contents, but becoming distinct elliptical cells, from two to three times longer than the breadth; contents usually granular, occasionally with a few globules. End cells finally separating from the parent. Length from three to seven lines, breadth 1-2000th to the 1-517th in., not usually corresponding to the length. End cells 1-517th to the 1-357th in. in length.

Habitat.—Grows in very great profusion from the mucous membrane of the posterior part of the intestine of *Polydesmus virginienensis*.

(Dr. L. exhibited to the Academy a preserved fragment of mucous membrane, with filaments of this species six lines in length growing from it.)

Eccrina moniliforma. Filaments hyaline or yellowish, forming a double or treble spiral. Peduncle short. Frond cell filled with globules and granules, except towards its free extremity, where it is filled with granular matter divided into distinct and separate masses, usually a little shorter than broad, and containing each a globular nucleolated nucleus. Divisions progressively passing towards the end into globular cells with granular contents. Divisions and globular cells from 20 to 50 in number.

Length from 1 to 1½ lines, breadth average 1-1500th in. Divisions of frond cell contents and globular cells from 1-1875th to 1-1500th in. Nucleus of cells 1-3750 in.

Habitat.—Grows in moderate quantity from the mucous membrane of the intestine of 50 per cent. of *Polydesmus granulatus*.

Arthromitus nitidus. Filaments very long, hyaline, grows usually in twos or fours, pointed at the origin, rounded at the termination. Articuli very distinct, length equal to the breadth of the filament. Sporuli formed within the articuli, solitary, usually oblique, oval, amorphous.

Length 1 line by 1-5000th in. broad. Spores 1-7-111th in. long, by 1-12-500th in. broad.

Habitat.—Grows in considerable quantity with a profusion of young of

**Exspira segrego*.

†Proc. Acad. Oct. 9, 1849.

Enterobyrus elegans from the mucous membrane of the posterior portion of the rectum of *Julus marginatus*.

Remarks.—Since I established the genus *Arthromitus*,* I have observed the formation of its sporuli. These originate in the amorphous matter of the articuli, apparently by a very gradual aggregation and condensation of the contents. They are always single, and usually lie oblique, and frequently alternate with each other in this position in the different articuli. When they first appear, they are larger than when fully formed, are frequently bent, or clavate in form, and very indistinct, but, as they ripen, they become more regular, oval, distinct, and quite refractile of light. Usually, they are observed at the extremity of the filaments only, but frequently they are found existing in the whole length of the latter.

A species of *Arthromitus*, and also of *Cladophytum*, is found in the intestine of *Polydesmus virginiensis*.

The *Higrocrocis intestinalis*, found by Valentin in the *Blatta orientalis*. I could not find in our domestic cockroach, although I found numerous simple, phytoid, inarticulate filaments growing from an oxyuris infesting this animal.

The committee on Dr. Leidy's paper, describing some new American Annelida abranchia, reported in favor of publication in the Journal.

The following amendment to Art. 1, Chapter 6th, of the By-Laws, proposed by Mr. Moss, was adopted :

"There shall be sixteen standing committees," (instead of fifteen.)

The object in the amendment being to make the Committees on Geology and Mineralogy distinct.

* Proc. Acad. Oct. 9th, 1849.